(XXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1469.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1773.

To the PRINTERS.

Annapolis, October 20, 1773.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore to his friend in this city, contains, as I conceive, many useful and interesting hints, and its publication at this crisis, may not, perhaps, be altogether improper—you will therefore please to give it a place in your next gazette. T. T.

THE intelligence you communicated to me respecting the publick transactions at the capital, was extremely agreeable. I have just now seen the governor's speech at the opening of the present session. Your opinion, and mine, you know, in political matters, do not always quadrate. We *agree* however to *differ* amicably. It is in politics, as in religion; and I have ever thought it as unreasonable and absurd, to expect a perfect coincidence of sentiments in either, as it would be, were I required to wear the *cast* of your countenance, or fashion of your cloak.——But to return to the *speech*——the importance of the subjects there recommended to the consideration of the assembly, is exceedingly obvious, and no doubt, will engage their most serious deliberation. The advantages, which will be derived to the trading part of the province from a light-house, cannot, I apprehend, be denied by any. Fixing landed property by immoveable boundaries, may, indeed, lessen the lawyers emoluments, but will certainly remove, or prevent a very general, and vexatious cause of expensive law suits. Public roads too, for the more easy and cheap conveyance of merchandise, is a consideration the most interesting both to land-holders, and traders.—Indeed all regulations, tending to the encouragement of trade and navigation, will be felt and acknowledged by every intelligent inhabitant of the province. For the happy effects of successful commerce will extend to the remotest individual, in whatever occupation of life he may be employed. But this doctrine, tho' abundantly evident from universal experience, may be, I know, it has been disputed by many of our provincials, who seem not to have hitherto entered into the spirit of trade with that ardour, and success, which have so remarkably distinguished our more enterprising neighbours. Hence I have thought, that an historical deduction of the rise, progress, and importance of commerce, with the most probable means of carrying it on successfully, would be a speculation not unprofitable to the people. Such a task I should be glad to see executed by some one, whose abilities and experience might command attention, and produce conviction. For my own part having not the leisure, I pretend not to the qualifications necessary to the full discussion of so complicated a subject. Yet I may venture to suggest to you, a few cursory remarks, which could not altogether have escaped the observation of the most superficial enquirer.——Most, I believe, all authors, who have wrote on this subject, agree in asserting, that commerce has ever flourished best among nations the most renowned for *freedom*. Thus if we trace its progress thro' Tyre, Syracuse, Carthage, Venice, Genoa, Holland, England, &c. we shall always find it to have fixt its seat, where the people enjoyed the most *extensive liberty*. But neither will the general freedom of any people insure success to commerce, unless it can attract the *particular* attention of the *state*, by whose fostering care alone it can be rationally expected to reach to any degree of importance. Among the many internal regulations for attaining this end, none have appeared more essential than the *erecting of market-towns* and *constituting ports* in parts of a country the most convenient for general trade.

For unless the staple of a country, and indeed every article of traffic is collected to one certain mart, there remains no solid hope of acquiring any extensive or permanent commerce, especially *foreign*. This has been the unwarying practice of every wise *commercial* state from the earliest ages; and in proportion to the immunities granted to these market-towns, and ports, the trade and wealth of the kingdom have uniformly increased, and become respectable. Thus the Hanse-towns in Germany, from the peculiar commercial privileges they enjoy, are possessed of immense wealth and power. The Hanseatick league is the most powerful commercial confederacy known in history. "The "three greatest trading towns in the world, says "Hume on civil liberty, are London, Amsterdam, "and Hamburgh, all *free cities*."

Another wise policy observed by Europeans, so soon as they began to see the vast advantages of commerce and manufactures, was the alluring, and inviting of industrious and ingenious foreigners to settle in their kingdoms. The Italians, about the * 13th century, procured a favourable reception in every kingdom of Europe, from their knowledge and address in trade and manufactures. They were established in France with the most extensive immunities. They not only obtained every indulgence favourable to their commerce, but *personal* rights and privileges were granted to them, which the natives of the kingdom did not enjoy. The Lombards were likewise established in England about the same period, and a considerable street in the city of London still bears their name. This policy seems to be peculiarly well adapted to the circumstances of a young country, where inhabitants are wanted, and all arts are still in their infancy. Nor can I think it would greatly detract from the wisdom of Americans, were they, in this instance at least, to imitate the example of more experienced Europeans. Indeed no degree of encouragement should be deemed excessive, which might tend in any manner to support and confirm our fluctuating and uncertain commerce.——But besides the great advantages which are certainly derived to commerce in *particular* from large towns invested with extensive privileges, other benefits of the most interesting nature to mankind in *general*, may be fortunately secured.——Let us, for a moment, indulge a more extended view of this subject, and consider it in its possible consequences.——Liberty, science, and commerce, the great friends of man, are sister adventurers. They are intimately, indeed inseparably connected together, and always take up their chief residence in free cities. Thither the greatest geniuses of the age generally resort, and incited by emulation, or fired † by ambition, they stimulate each other to successful exertions of native talents; which might have otherwise lain dormant, and forever deprived mankind of much useful instruction. To them repair the patriots, the men of letters, and the merchants, who become the guardians of the people's rights, the protectors of learning, the supporters of their countries trade. Thus free cities, considered in this light, are the repositories, preservatives, and nurseries of commerce, liberty, and knowledge.

In human affairs, philosophers remark, there is a perpetual advance, or decline, to and from the ultimate point of perfection.

Having arrived in their climax to a certain acme, they return again to their first rude and barbarous state, with a declension proportionate to the rapidity of their former progress. The influence of cities in these revolutions is very remarkable, and deserves the attention of every contemplative mind. To illustrate my meaning, let us take a survey of the state of Europe from the declension of the Roman empire, and almost total extinction of all the arts and sciences, till their revival about the 11th century. During this turbulent period of feudal anarchy, the human mind, neglected, and depressed, sunk into the most profound ignorance. In this deplorable situation of things, the latent seeds of science, and civil freedom, which lay buried under the general wreck, first began to vegitate in cities. In these, and in these alone, there still remained some precious sparks, obscured indeed, but not wholly extinguished. In these the sacred fire began first to burn. They became impatient, says an elegant historian, to shake off the yoke of slavery, and establish among themselves such a free and equal government, as would render property secure, and industry flourishing. ‡ Laws, and subordination, continues the same author, speaking of this very period, took their *rise in cities*, and diffused themselves insensibly thro' the rest of the society.——Of such immense consequence to the happiness of mankind were cities at that gloomy period.—Whether the improvement of the human mind, which has been advancing ever since that memorable epocha, is now at its summit, or rather as some think, on the decline, is a question, on which I will not hazard a decision. But however distant the prospect may be, it is not impossible that, before the consummation of all things, the world may again be involved in a similar catastrophe.——If from those rude and barbarous days, we descend to the present more enlightened age, still we may observe that, the civil liberty of mankind, literature, polished manners, and commerce have ever been preserved, protected, and perfected by the influence of *cities*. I am not singular in my opinion, when I assert that, the city of London hath been the great bulwark of English liberty, time immemorial—Were it not for the early, and vigorous opposition of the intrepid citizens to every assault on the freedom of the subject, it is much to be doubted whether at this day, there would be found a single freeman in all the British dominions.—Every civilized state has its *capital*, from whence, in a great degree, it derives its importance, and commands the respect of its neighbours. Even in this new, and as yet, uninformed American world, a Boston, a New-York, and a Philadelphia add lustre and dignity to the colonies to which they belong, and are advancing with rapidity towards perfection in arts and sciences, commerce and mechanics. To what possible cause shall it be assigned, that Maryland is so far outstripped by her younger sister colonies in those useful improvements? the genius of her sons is naturally as strong; in her situation, climate, and soil she is as happy as any of her neighbours. And yet it is a truth too notorious to be denied, or concealed, that we live supine and contented, unanimated and unarmed by the activity, luxuries, and glory of our rival colonies.—Can this be attributed to the want of a respectable *commercial capital*, where a more intimate intercourse with foreigners and themselves might take place among the people, that so their sleeping genuites being roused by collision from their torpor, might be fired to successful emulation? whatever influence this defect may be allowed to have on manners and the spirit of enterprize, it surely will not be denied that, it is attended with the most ruinous effects on our commerce and landed property. Why else should lands, immediately without the boundary of Maryland, be estimated, and actually purchased at five to ten pounds per acre, while those within our line, can with difficulty be sold for half that price? or looking farther for the latent cause of such amazing difference, shall we fear to find it interwoven in the constitution of our government itself, and in impolitic laws, discouraging to all trade and population? a fault must certainly lie somewhere, and surely it is a business, not below the notice of the vigilant guardians of Maryland, to discover, and if possible, to apply an effectual remedy. Whether a point so devoutly to be wished for, can be attained by reviving and literally correcting our provincial laws—by establishing, and keeping in repair, public roads—by allowing industrious foreigners and others, to trade and settle among us—encouraging commerce, population, and agriculture—and by erecting a principal *market-town*, becomes not me to suggest, while we can fondly continue in the dissipated wisdom of a legislature, ever attentive to the public good of their country.

While I am assigning the probable reasons why this province has hitherto made no better figure in the learned and commercial world, may I be permitted to express my suspicion, that the want of a *public seminary of learning* is by no means the least. The benefits arising to the community in general from the opportunity of a liberal education, few will dispute. Even in private affairs, the inconveniences, and misfortunes flowing from the ignorance and barbarism of the commonalty, are severely felt by society, and lamented by the better informed. But these are trifles "*light as air*" when compared to the more material errors, which may be committed in the *public weal*: here, tho' a shameful deficiency of general knowledge. The man who enters into the highest offices of the state, with all the prejudices of his nurse and priest about him, will for ever flounder on from blunder to blunder, shackled in the trammels of a circumscribed education; his country in the mean time groaning under the fatality of his pernicious influence. His ideas of persons, and things, being confined within the narrowest limits, he never will be able, even perhaps with a considerable share of natural good sense, to divest himself of that weak bigotry with which his youth had been unhappily tainted. With a disposition perhaps to promote, what to him may appear a public good, his benevolent design may be defeated by a superstitious adherence to unsubstantial forms, no way essential to the general weal of the common wealth. But an intimate acquaintance with the liberal arts and sciences, tends to elevate the mind above the baneful influence of all enlightened knowledge, and the more disgraceful attachments of party and prejudice.—Thus, my friend, have I freely communicated to you, the observations which occurred to me on reading the governor's speech. The arguments with which I have endeavoured to support my opinions, are of a public, and general nature, and therefore will not, I hope, be subjected to the injustice of a perverted application to particular characters. Acrimonious publications, indecent in themselves, are offensive to every moderate man, who sincerely desires to see a termination or those unnatural feuds which have lately so miserably distracted this unhappy province.—Adieu my friend—Amidst the public shocks of contending parties, let the peaceful temple of private friendship, ever remain unhurt.

Balt. 17th Oct. 1773. L——.

‡ *Quo semel est imbuta, recens, servabit odorem*
Testa diu—— HORACE.

---

* *Anderson's history of commerce.*

† *From the grand principle of sympathy in human nature, which, by communicating the passions all to all, increase their joint force,* towns *are generally the seats alike of liberty, and enthusiasm, where enthusiasm prevails in a nation. Dalrymple's memoirs of Great-Britain and Ireland, p. 18.*

‡ *The republican form of government in which towns are conducted, the natural equality which takes place among fellow citizens, the necessity for that security of property which is the basis of commerce, and the continual opportunities and habits which men living in public have to converse upon public interests, all contribute to spread and fortify the sentiments of liberty. Dalrymple's review of the political state of England, p. 14.*

To the ELECTORS of Anne-Arundel county.

Gentlemen, West-River, Nov. 2, 1773.

THE late adjournment of the lower house of assembly, to take the advice and instructions of their constituents on the distressed circumstances of the province, has given us a fair opportunity of exercising one of the most valuable rights, we claim under our constitution. As an elector I have an equal right,

with any other individual, to instruct, and so far as I may be supported by solid reasons, my advice no doubt will be attended to, tho' not dressed off in polished and artful language. To form a prudent resolution, I think it necessary to review the conduct of the several branches of the legislature on the subjects of dispute.

The regulation of the staple, clergy's dues, and officers, and lawyers fees, were blended together, in 1747, and then on a great division in the lower house of assembly; they thus continued till the expiration of the inspection law in 1770.——In 1770, on the failure of the bill, the upper house sent down another, to revive and continue the late inspection law and the supplementary act thereto, *except such parts as limitted or concerned officers and lawyers fees or clergy's dues*; had this bill passed, the regulation of the staple would have stood *single and unconnected*, which it was under consideration, the assembly was prorogued, by which it fell. The lower house, on their meeting, sent up the bill in the same manner, they had done before; the upper house agreed to that part of it respecting lawyers fees,—proposed to put the clergy on a *comfortable* establishment as *of a tax*;—agreed to the alternative, to planters and others, to pay in tobacco or money;—objected but in very few instances, and those of no great consequence, to that part of the bill, which concerned the inspection of tobacco;—but, as to fees, they proposed the *old table*.——The lower house agreed to the proposition with regard to the clergy, so that no difference remained between the houses, as to the reverend body, or the lawyers; several messages passed, in which the lower house, more than once, proposed *to strike the officers totally out of the bill*, which was nothing more than a pursuit of the same principle, which had governed the upper house, if they were governed by any justifiable principle, in sending down the continuing bill, in the first sessions; but the upper house would give no answer to a proposition so reasonable, and warranted by the recent precedent set by themselves.

Whether the upper house was fixed to suffer no regulation of the staple to take place, unless the old table of fees was tacked to it, and a continuance of the abuses comprehended should prevail, in consequence, has been disputed.——It is observable, that the messages from the upper house, in 1770, on the subject of fees, are not explicit, whether any abuses had been committed in the manner of charging under the old table or not, nor contained any promise to refrain the manner of charging, in practice, *in any one article*; no promise went further, in effect, than that, after taking the old table as the ground work, and the lower house proving, *to the satisfaction of the upper*, a charge was not justifiable *under the old table*, a provision should be made against such charge in future. So that instead of the upper house pointing out an impropriety or defect in the bill, at the time of its correction, the introduction of the old table was to have been granted as a preliminary, and instead of its being corrected, to make it square with the principles of justice, any objection was to be tried by the *legal* construction of the expressions in the table, in which, according to what passed afterwards, in 1771, the *practice* of charging was to be of no small influence, and the upper house, in great measure, composed of the officers themselves, were to be judges of that legal construction.——The session, as might be expected, ended fruitlessly.

In 1771, the bill was sent up again in the same manner as before, though no objections to the bill were pointed out, a conference was desired by those, who in 1770, had rejected a conference, when by the acceptance of it, I apprehend, the old table must have been taken as the ground work for fees, had been blamed by *some*, for not agreeing to the conference, as a *possible* method to adjust the subsisting differences between the two houses; the one proposed, in 1771, was therefore, and because nothing should be left unaried, came into. The conference proved unsuccessful; in the course of it, the upper house proposed, "as the clergy to be left out of the bill *in all respects*," and afterwards in consequence of a message from the governor, departed from the *all* proposed by them, and agreed to by the lower house in 1770; and tho' they were desirous of settling the matter with respect to the clergy, before the point of fees was considered, yet the practice of charging was so far from being given up as an abuse *in any one instance*, that most of those pointed out, and indeed all in the high offices, were attempted to be justified under the *legal* construction of the table, principally proved to be the very practice complained of.

After these bills had failed, the lower house, in June session 1773 attempted to obtain a regulation of the staple *singly*, leaving out as well the officers as the clergy *in all respects*, that bill met with a negative, without any intimation of the reasons, for which it was so treated.——At the last meeting the bill was sent up as in the June session, it again met with their honours negative, accompanied with a message, wherein they say, "but should you think proper to *include the clergy* in it, according to the terms of the late inspection act, with respect to the present incumbents, and make a provision, giving an alternative to all persons to pay the clergy in tobacco or money, at the rate of *four shillings* common money for every taxable, in each parish, on the death or removal of the present incumbents; and also to *include the officers* and lawyers, *according to the regulations of the late inspection act*, with this difference or variation, that all persons may elect to pay the fees in tobacco or money after the rate of twelve shillings and sixpence common currency for 100 lb of tobacco, we shall be ready to *resume* the consideration of the bill; and contribute all in our power towards perfecting and establishing a law of *so much consequence to the credit of our staple of tobacco*, and to the peace and tranquillity of this province."——Thus making it a *previous* article, that the lower house *must* agree to establish again the unjust and hated distinction between tobacco-makers and others, as to the *clergy*, and also to give the *old table* of fees to the *officers*, under colour of which, the charges, objected against as abuses, will be continued, *before* their honours would even *resume* the consideration of the bill for the regulating the staple of tobacco, though that bill is confessed on all hands to be, of *the utmost consequence to the credit of our staple*.

The variety of propositions made by the upper house, with respect to the clergy, seem to have been calculated to mislead as to their honours *real* intentions respecting a provision for them, but their declining, in 1770, to give any opinion, whether the charges alleged to be abuses were such or not, their contending, in 1771, the charges objected against were justifiable under the table, their rejecting generally the separate bill, in June 1773, and then proposing, at last, as a *preliminary*, an adoption of the old table, together with government interfering by an indefensible act of power, *the proclamation*, to establish the old table of fees, and the known continuance of the abuses in charging, leave no room for conjecture as to the *real* view and design of the upper house with regard to the officers fees:——The old table, as it stands, and the charges, *as practiced*, must prevail, under the *proclamation* or by *law*; if the people submit to the loss of the inspection, rather than give the sanction of law to the old table, they shall pay *under the illegal proclamation*,—if they obtain the law, they shall give a *legal* establishment of the old table, in the *price* of it. Our representatives have *unanimously* rejected the terms, and I think they have done right.——Gentlemen, who enjoy the first honours and most lucrative places in the community, should not therefore grow giddy, they ought to remember that the institution of offices was not for the *officers emolument*, but for the benefit of the people, and that legislators have not that distinguished pre-eminence, by our constitution, for their *separate* profit.

Every branch has explicitly declared its opinion of the *utility*, nay the *necessity* of an inspection law, why not therefore concur in enacting that, which is useful and necessary, and in which they may agree? if the establishment of fees, or the clergy's provision, may properly be tacked to an inspection of tobacco, to carry down the FORMER by the weight of the LATTER, *against the will of a component part*, why may not the provision, for officers, or clergy, be increased to what degree of extravagance either branch may please; and what power can limit the will or caprice of such branch; or why may not a provision, or even a naked douceur be tacked to the inspection of tobacco; why not, with equal propriety, tack that table to an *inspection of flour*, which I hope, in a few years, will be of equal consequence to the landed interest in this province, as an inspection of tobacco? if the principle is once admitted, our constitution is effectually destroyed, the supreme magistrate may as fairly withhold his assent, or forbear the exercise of the prerogatives, entrusted with him for the benefit of the community, till the *price* is paid, and our representatives too would be taught to put the price of their consent into their pockets; *such trucking* is highly dishonourable, and repugnant to every idea I have of a constitution founded on compact.——If, at the establishment of a legislature, the question was proposed, whether one branch should withhold its assent to bills, confessed by itself to be *useful*, and even *necessary* to the community, till concessions were made on *other* points, against the will of another branch, would not the answer be *ready*, you will not confer such power, we design each to be equal, and if one should overbear the resolutions and opinions of the other, all power would rest essentially in those, whose will would thus prevail?

Are the delegates right in separating these subjects? they are either now right in separating, or the upper house was wrong in 1770 and 1771, in their propositions.

The clergy's claim is now in a course of legal decision, the upper and lower house disagree as to the validity of the act of 1702-2, as well as on the provision, which ought to obtain for the clergy; it would seem then to be but candid, unless they can agree in a future provision, to leave them in their present situation; if they can agree in a future reasonable provision, incorporated with the inspection, what can hinder the same agreement and provision taking place by a separate bill?

As to the officers, I know of but one rule that ought to be adopted, and that is, to make an allowance so liberal, on the services *actually* performed, that the whole amount, communibus annis, should be genteel enough to induce gentlemen, of the first rank and capacity, to execute the offices of greatest trust and skill; this is my idea, and, however illiberal people of my rank may be represented, I believe a very general sentiment among my countrymen.

I profess I cannot see, in a *new* establishment of fees, any force in the argument, I have often heard, that the *legal construction* (which I do not understand) of the *old* table, evidenced by the prevailing practice of charging, warrants those charges objected against, as if such a senseless combination of words, was to destroy the first impressions of justice, and a man should be therefore obliged, by the *new* law, to pay an officer a part of his property, for what was not nor need ever be, done, or, which was performed by another officer, and for which that other officer, was paid by law. Besides the injustice of such regulation, we have had a long experience of offices being very lucrative indeed, when compared with the circumstances of the province; it has not hitherto had any desireable effect, nor can it be consistent with sound policy, that government should be enabled to work on the principles and views of men of the first abilities among us, by a disposition of offices *during pleasure*, with very moderate duties, and very exorbitant incomes: as sure as riches influence the heart, so sure may such offices be disposed of for destructive ends.

Some men indeed persuade themselves, that *present* quiet might be obtained by a passage of a bill, including all the subjects, in which, for the *present*, the *old table* might be agreed to, and that the matter might be resumed again hereafter with success; but can you so far deceive yourselves, as to imagine, if there is any weight in the arguments hitherto urged in support of the old table, and the propriety of connecting the different subjects together, that the same arguments will not become more forcible, from another re-enacting of the law? If so, what reasonable hope can you have of ever succeeding, in separating the inspection from the provision for the clergy, and officers fees? or what reasonable expectation can you form, that you will ever be able to get a correction of abuses, or moderation of the clergy's provision? You may as well at once agree to a *perpetual* establishment of the provision for the clergy, the *old table* of fees, and the abuses connected with it, and thus, by one decisive blow, put it out of the power of your posterity to struggle, than turn your faces from *temporary* evils too great for your resolution, and leave matters so entangled and perplexed, that every effort of your children must prove unsuccessful.

Nothing can be plainer or better established, than that, by our constitution, we have a *right* to expect from *government* a free, uninterrupted administration of justice, according to the laws; that we have a *right* to expect from the *legislature* an exercise of their power, in correcting the old, where they are found inconvenient, and the establishment of *new*, laws, which would promote the interests of the country; if our delegates act contrary to the end of their institution, government can, and ought to give us a new choice, and it is our business and interest to fill the places of those, who swerve from their duty, with better men; if the upper house act contrary to the end of their institution, if their conduct should proceed from an undue attachment to their separate interest, they are men, and, as such, have their feelings; an universal condemnation or such motives would awake the passion of shame, for however *men in high stations* may *affect* to despise the censures or sentiments of plebeians, yet a well grounded and universal detestation of unworthy conduct, cannot but reach the heart of the prudent man. If the conduct of the upper house should proceed from misinformation, there is no way so effectual to inform them truly of the real sense of the *constituents*, as by instructing the *representatives*.

I for my part shall be among you, the act to be done concerns every body, every elector ought therefore to attend; I mean not to dictate, if nothing better should be proposed, may I offer to your consideration, whether it would not be proper to instruct our representatives, *that they again send up a separate inspection bill, leaving out the clergy and officers in all respects*, that if *possible*, they should *then* proceed in such business as may be thought necessary, but if it should be rejected, that they *immediately* endeavour to put an end to the session, without uselessly spending their time, and our money: if any thing better can be thought of, at this critical time, so far from being attached to my own, I shall join in the best opinion with alacrity.

I am, gentlemen, your humble servant,

AN ELECTOR.

WAR AW, *August* 2.

WITHIN these last twelve days we have had no accounts from the Russian army, which, we suppose, has occasioned the report of the Russians being defeated by the Turks; but we are assured, from good authority, that there is not the least ground for this report, nor for that other report of the Russians having passed the Danube.

LOWER ELBE, *Aug.* 20. The emperor of Germany, attended by his next generals, is daily expected in Poland, and his troops, from every corner of his dominions, are in full march towards the Polish and Turkish territories. His new acquired provinces in Poland are daily fortifying, and his troops there are augmenting every day, and every thing is put in the best posture of defence. The king of Prussia observes the same order, and with 150,000 of the best disciplined troops, seems to be determined to execute his plan formed, in all probability, will take up his next winter's quarters at Constantinople. Several great (according to the old style) powers in Europe are watching every motion of these wise and politic princes, with the utmost jealousy, and seem very active in their cabinets to prevent the plan of the three united powers from being carried into execution, both in the south and north, and are preparing to oppose them both by sea and land, so that we may conclude that a general war is very near taking place in Europe.

LONDON, *August* 17.

The premier said a few days ago, that there would be very little business for parliament the ensuing winter, and that for once he might promise himself a serene session. We know he is a great prophet, therefore hope the above will turn out a true prophesy.

A long struggle, during the whole course of the winter, being indirectly made against Lord North by the Bloomsbury party, (with Lord Gower, who wants to be first lord of the treasury, at their head) to no purpose, a direct application was made a few days ago to a great personage, whose reply was, "I have the greatest good wishes for my Lord Gower, but the experience I have had of my Lord North's services leaves me under no necessity of making a new trial."

Letters from South America say, that in that part of the world the seas swarm with Spanish men of war,

which come there in order to re-establish the Spaniards in their former poſſeſſions in the iſland of Licania, out of which they have been drove by the Chiſleians and Sengles, the natives of that place. The ſame letters ſay, that the Spaniards will find a difficult matter to carry their deſign into execution, as they are a powerful and numerous people, and have fortified the city of Baldivia, and other places, being determined not to live under the Spaniſh government, having ſeverely felt the cruelty of the Auſtrians for many years paſt, which was the real cauſe of their leaving them, to free themſelves from the Spaniſh yoke.

By ſome advices lately received from the ambaſſador at Peterſburg, it ſeems that the Ruſſians expect to poſſeſs themſelves of Conſtantinople by Chriſtmas. There ſeems, however, little proſpect of this at preſent, but things that ſeem impoſſible to us may to them ſeem very attainable.

Aug. 21. America ſhews ſigns of a firm reſiſtance to arbitrary government, and unconſtitutional innovation; a conduct like this of the preſent Americans would have done honour to the moſt virtuous republick which ancient hiſtory records.

A gentleman, who arrived laſt Wedneſday from Turin, gives an account that the king of Sardinia has augmented his army to 100,000 men, all well trained to arms, which he intends to keep as an army of obſervation, to watch the motions of the king of Pruſſia. He further ſays, that according to all appearance, and the preparations that he ſaw making in Italy, and thoſe parts of Germany he paſſed through, it cannot be long before a war will break out amongſt thoſe powers, as the king of Pruſſia is looked upon with a jealous eye on account of his ſeizing on part of the dominions of the king of Poland.

Aug. 23. Though a conciliation has not taken place between a great perſonage and his two brothers, on the report of the Duke of Glocester's going abroad, the K. ſent to him a very wholeſome meſſage, deſiring that, though he could not yet ſee him, he would not take a ſtep that might, in all probability, prevent his ever having that ſatisfaction.

The following paragraph is inſerted in the Edinburgh advertiſer, which arrived on Saturday laſt. By a gentleman who arrived here on Sunday from Spain, we have the following intelligence: that an order came down from Madrid to Cadiz on the 9th ult. for the ſhips that are ready, to ſail immediately for South-America; a galleon that arrived at Cadiz on the 28th of June having brought advice, that the Chriſtians, after taking Baldivia, had been joined by great numbers of Indians from Peru, and tribes lying eaſt of Cordeleirians des Andes, and had directed their march for the city Imperial, which they took after a ſtout reſiſtance made by the Spaniards; put all to the ſword, and, after pillaging the city, ſet fire to it. They then directed their courſe for St. Jago, in South lat. 34. and weſt long. 77. the capital of the Spaniards in Chili, the governor of which was preparing to meet them; he has ſent advice with the above galleon, that if he does not receive timely ſuccours from Old Spain, he will be unable to withſtand the attacks of theſe barbarians.

We hear that laſt week the Pruſſian ambaſſador received three different packets from Berlin, which occaſioned divers conferences between his Excellency and the ſecretaries of ſtate.

By a gentleman who arrived on Sunday night from France we have undoubted intelligence, that the French are very buſy at Breſt in getting a large fleet ready, and that they had already nine ſhips of the line, and four frigates completely rigged and manned, ready to ſail on the ſhorteſt notice.

It is an undoubted fact that the Dutch have received orders for upwards of five hundred tons of ſhot and ſhells for the uſe of the French, half of which, it is ſaid, are for Spain.

Aug. 24. It is ſaid the colony agents have been given to underſtand, that if any further oppoſition is made to the meaſures of government, the ſeveral bounties paid for the encouragement of American produce, on their importation to Great-Britain, may probably be withdrawn.

Aug. 26. Orders are given for ſhipping off a quantity of goods for America, to diſtribute amongſt the chiefs of the Indian tribes in alliance with Great-Britain.

The whole revenue of the civil officers that are to go out to India, together with that of their ſeveral dependents, have been calculated by an Eaſt-India proprietor, generally well informed, and they appear to amount to no leſs a ſum than 200,000l. per annum.

ANNAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 4.

On Thurſday laſt the lower houſe of aſſembly of this province adjourned themſelves till Wedneſday the tenth of this inſtant; and on Friday his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the council, prorogued the general aſſembly to Tueſday the fifteenth.

Benjamin Ogle, and Philip Thomas Lee, Eſquires, were laſt week ſworn in members of the lord proprietary's council of ſtate.

We are requeſted to inſert the following paragraph

It being reported, that upon a queſtion in the upper houſe, whether the inſpection bill ſhould paſs, the houſe were divided, the gentleman acting as preſident giving no vote; Mr. Ogle was ſworn in for the purpoſe of voting againſt the bill, which determined the queſtion in the negative. The real truth is, there was no diviſion, and the affair was ſettled before Mr. Ogle was ſworn in, tho' the bill was not carried to the lower houſe till afterwards.

A MAN that underſtands farming and making meadow, that will undertake the care of 12 hands, and bring proper recommendations of his knowledge and fidelity, may meet with encouragement, by applying to

tf DANIEL of SAINT THOMAS JENIFER.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Molly and Betſey, Captain Nicholſon, from London; in the Reſtoration, Captain Thomas, from Briſtol, and to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, at their ſtore on the dock, in Annapolis, by wholeſale or retail, on reaſonable terms, for caſh, or ſhort credit, or for ſome Indian corn, or ſhip credit,

A NEAT aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods; alſo to be ſold as uſual, ſpirits, rum, Madeira wine, molaſſes, ſugar, teas, hyſon, and bohea teas, coffee, chocolate, jar raiſins and currants, fine Poland ſtarch, beſt ſoft and powder blue, ſoap, candles, myrtle wax, barrelled pork, tar, bar iron, &c. &c.

6w THOMAS C. WILLIAMS and Co.

Elk-Ridge furnace, October 19, 1773.

TO BE SOLD

SIX hundred acres of land, part of Pile's delight, ſituate in Frederick county, near Sharpeſburgh. The ſoil is rich, and as well adapted to farming as any land in that part of the county. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the land by applying to capt. Joſeph Chaplain, living near the premiſes.

To be expoſed to publick ſale, on the firſt day of December next,

ABOUT 300 acres, part of a tract of land, called the Mill Frog, lying in Baltimore county, near Hardegam's tavern, about 30 miles from Baltimore-town; alſo, about 600 acres, part of a tract, called Caleb's delight, enlarged, lying near Francis Davis's, and about 4 miles from Manſell's tavern. The ſale to begin about 12 o'clock, at Hartegam's tavern, where attendance will be given, and terms of ſale made known, by

tw SAMUEL DORSEY, junr.

N. B. Will be ſold, by the executors of Caleb Dorſey, deceaſed, on the ſame day, a tract of land, called Timber Ridge, lying near ſaid Hardegam's tavern, and contains about 55 acres.

October 27, 1773.

To be ſold at publick vendue, on Friday the 26th day of November next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling-houſe of Anguſtus Marriot, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, near Mr. Ramſay's, on the head of Severn, for ſterling caſh, bills of exchange, or current money,

EIGHT young valuable country born negroes, conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls; amongſt which are two exceeding good houſe wenches, who have always been brought up to all ſorts of houſe work, and a very valuable young negro man, who can do any kind of plantation work; alſo a parcel of horſes, mares, and colts, hogs, ſheep, and all ſorts of houſehold furniture, too tedious to mention. Six months credit will be given on the purchaſer, on giving bond and ſecurity if required. The ſale to begin preciſely at eleven o'clock.

tf JOHN MARRIOTT.

Rock-creek, Frederick county, October 4, 1773.

On Monday the 15th of November next, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder,

SEVERAL valuable negro men, women, and children.

2w ERASMUS GILL, junr.

Alexandria, in Virginia, October 20, 1773.

To be ſold, by the ſubſcriber in this town,

A HOUSE and lot, well ſituated for trade, or a private family, for terms apply to

LUCAS GARVEY.

To be ſold, for ſterling or current money, the 15th of November next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing about 350 acres, lying in Fairfax county, in the colony of Virginia, about 25 miles from Leeſburg, and 20 from Alexandria, adjoining the lands of capts. Francis Payton, &c. The ſoil ſuits for planting or farming, one half of the purchaſe money to be paid in 3 months, and the other half in 3 months, on giving bond and intereſt with ſecurity. The title may be entered on this fall.

THOMAS MACCUBBIN.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of Joſeph Ennall's paſture, in Dorcheſter county, on Saturday night the 16th of October, 1773, a black horſe, about 14 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, with a large blaze in his face, both hind feet white half up the legs, hanging mane, ſwitch tail, mares and gelding. Whoever will bring the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, at Ennall's ferry, in the ſaid county, ſhall receive the above reward of eight dollars, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

6w JOSEPH ENNALLS.

October 28, 1773.

STOLE out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, on Tueſday the 14th of September, a black Mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, four years old, branded on the near buttock C H; ſhe has a large ſtar, and was with foal when taken away. Whoever will bring her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have 20 ſhillings reward.

CLEMENT HILL.

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON,

Tailors and Breeches-makers in Annapolis,

TAKE this method to acquaint the publick, that they have juſt imported, a large quantity of the beſt engliſh ſtuffs for ſtays, and flatter themſelves they can give as great ſatisfaction to thoſe ladies and gentlemen who pleaſe to favour them with their commands as any of the trade, as they have had many years experience, both in London and Paris. All the fitting ſtaffs hired and pins made in the neweſt faſhion, and all orders executed on the ſhorteſt notice. As we have before advertiſed to make them for ready money only we muſt beg of thoſe who are indebted for the ſame to make immediate payment.

5w

N. B. As one Joſeph Delaforge, by trade a cabinet maker, was convicted to this country upwards of two years paſt, the ſhip conſigned to Meſſrs. Dorſey, Gantt, Gardner, and Lane, merchants in Prince-William's county, Virginia; the ſaid Joſeph Delaforge is adviſed if living, to direct a line as above, and he will hear of ſomething to his advantage, or any perſon knowing him to be dead, a line from them will be eſteemed a particular favour.

October 21, 1773.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A SOBER man, that has been uſed to the principles of gardening, who has been employed in that way by ſeveral firſt families in Great-Britain, and is well aſſured he can give full ſatisfaction to any gentleman that ſhall chuſe to employ him, and as he is verſed in the mathematicks, would be glad to be employed by ſome gentleman that is going to carry ſome grand deſign into execution, as he can execute any plan in the art of gardening. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Robertſon at Governor Eden's, or to Mr. Andrew Wales, brewer in Annapolis.

2w

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

THOSE gentlemen and ladies, who incline to encourage the publication of the Royal American Magazine, are hereby informed, that the ſubſcription papers will be returned to the intended publiſher in a few days, in order that he may aſcertain the number ſubſcribed for. Subſcriptions are taken in by the printers hereof.

N. B. The introduction to the Royal American Magazine (or number firſt to be ornamented with two elegant copper-plate prints) will be publiſhed on the firſt day of January next.

ANY gentleman, who is qualified to teach the claſſics, by applying to the viſitors of King William's ſchool, in the city of Annapolis, will be treated with on the following terms. His annual ſtipend to be £55 ſterling certain, and £5 currency to be paid by each ſcholar in the latin ſchool: to a perſon, who is capable of diſcharging the office of teacher, will be given £30 ſterling per annum certain, and £2 16 currency paid by each ſcholar as aforementioned: for a maſter who can teach Engliſh, writing, and arithmetic, will be given £20 ſterling certain per annum, with every advantage ariſing from the ſcholars, the intruſts, and lib[e]rty to make his own bargain with their parents. There are very good apartments in the houſe, beſides thoſe appropriated for the uſe of the ſchools, with a good kitchen and other conveniencies neceſſarily for the uſe of the maſter. Mr. Pendel is a very comfortable place of reſidence for ſtrangers. The viſitors intend to take the engagements into conſideration, and to make their report to the public on the 3d day of April next, when it is to be hoped that all perſons willing to undertake the education of youth, who are not properly qualified, will lay their intentions before the ſaid viſitors.

By order of the viſitors,

tf JOHN DUCKETT, regiſter.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

October 19, 1773.

RAN away, from the ſubſcriber, living in Annapolis, an Iriſh indian ſervant man, named James Garland, about 28 years old, 6 feet high, pretty well made, has dark brown hair, fair complexion, but now pale, having had a fever and ague ſome time, and is pock marked; had on a fearnought jacket, and other cloathing not remembered. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive, if taken 10 miles from home, forty ſhillings currency, and if out of the province, the above reward, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

Annapolis, October 19, 1773.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, a negro man, who calls himſelf Jack Scott, who is adverſiſed in the Virginia gazette, by the name of Eſſex, by Anthony Wincheſter, of Buckingham county; likewiſe John Birmingham, who appears to be the perſon adverſiſed in the Pennſylvania packet, by Edger Brewer, of Goldin-Hill, New-York. Their maſters are deſired to take them away, and pay charges, to

WILLIAM NOKE, ſheriff.

THOMAS BROOKE HODGKIN,
At his ſtore in the new building on the front of the dock, has juſt imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Nicholſon, from London,

A GENERAL aſſortment of European and East-India goods, ſuitable for the different ſeaſons, and to be diſpoſed of wholeſale or retail, on reaſonable terms, for ready money or ſhort credit. At the ſame place may be had genuine old Barbados ſpirit, Muſcovado ſugar, coffee, ſpermaceti and tallow candles, ſoap, Poland ſtarch, pearl and Scots barley, and a few dozen good claret.

N. B Thoſe perſons who are indebted to him in accounts of twelve months ſtanding and upwards, are hereby requeſted to pay immediately, otherwiſe ſuits will be brought againſt them without further notice. 3 w

---

Annapolis, October 22, 1773.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he intends opening ſchool on Monday the 8th day of November, in the houſe next door below Mr. Francis Fairbrother's, near the dock, where he purpoſes teaching the Engliſh language grammatically, writing various ſorts of hands, arithmetic in all its branches, book-keeping in the Italian manner, the elements of algebra, geometry and trigonometry, with their applications to meaſuring, ſurveying, and navigation.

And as he has for ſeveral years paſt, been honoured with the care and tuition of a conſiderable number of reſpectable pupils, conſiders himſelf under the greateſt obligation to the publick of this polite metropolis, and therefore ſolicits the favour of their acceptance of this publick and grateful acknowlegement, and as he is determined that the moſt minute opportunity of promoting the ſucceſs of his pupils ſhall not be neglected, and that decorum and aſſiduity ſhall be obſerved, preſumes his preſent and uſeful undertaking will merit general attention and encouragement, that his faithful endeavours will gain the eſteem and approbation, and thereby promote his felicity, which will be center'd in a conſcientious diſcharge of his duty.

I am, with reverence and reſpect,
The publick's moſt obliged,
And moſt humble ſervant,
THOMAS BALL.

Anne-Arundel county, October 18, 1773.

To be ſold at publick ſale, on Saturday the 27th day of November next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for ſterling money, bills of exchange, or current money at an exchange to be agreed on at the day of ſale,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 211 acres, 40 of which is meadow, about 10 of ſalt marſh, 50 of wood land, and the reſt very good for wheat or tobacco. Great part of this land is very level, and has within theſe few years been greatly improved by mud hauled out of the creeks at low tides and laid on it, which is eaſily done, the place being nearly ſurrounded by water. There are good landings all round the land, and plenty of oyſters, fiſh and wild fowl. A clear title will be made to the purchaſer, on payment of the money, or long credit for one half if required. I would adviſe any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, to view the land before the day of ſale, as ſome pains has been taken to prejudice the ſale, by ſundry perſons, with a view to purchaſe it at a low price. The whole is under good fence, and lies on Rhode river, within ſeven miles of Annapolis. Nathaniel Waters who lives on the premiſes will ſhew the land to any one on application, and inform them of any particulars relative to the land.

To be ſold by publick vendue, on Thurſday the 25th day of November next, at Dorſey's forge, near Elk Ridge Landing,

SEVERAL negroes, white ſervants, horſes, cattle, waggons, carts, ſome houſhold furniture, and ſundry other articles, belonging to the eſtate of Mr. Caleb Dorſey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed; among the negroes are two forgemen, a blackſmith, and a lad who has worked ſome years with the blackſmith. The ſale to begin at twelve o'clock, when the terms will be made known by

SAMUEL DORSEY,
Oct. 22, 1773. MICHAEL PUE,
W. GOODWIN,
ts ELEANOR DORSEY.

JUST ARRIVED,
In the ſhip Morning Star, Captain Dempſter, from Rotterdam,

TWO hundred healthy young German paſſengers, (amongſt which are many valuable tradeſmen) whoſe freights are to be paid to
w 3 JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

N. B. The Morning Star carries about 400 hhds. tobacco, and may be chartered for London, by applying to J. C.

Baltimore, October 23, 1773.

To be CHARTERED for LONDON,
THE ſhip Union, Andrew Bryſon maſter, burthen about 500 hhds. of tobacco; apply to
w 3 JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

Baltimore, October 27, 1773.

To be ſold by publick vendue, on Tueſday the 23d day of November next, at the late dwelling plantation of Henry Dorſey, ſon of Caleb,

ABOUT thirty head of cattle, ſome ſheep, horſes, houſhold furniture, and ſundry other articles. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Henry Dorſey, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any claims, to bring them in properly proved, to
ts Wm. GOODWIN, Adminiſtrator.

St. Mary's county, October 18, 1773.

To be ſold for ready money and good London bills, on Tueſday the 14th day of December next, at the late dwelling plantation of Mr. John Francis Taney, deceaſed, near Cole's creek, on Patuxent river,

A PARCEL of very likely country born ſlaves, conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls, ſome of which are from three to nine and ten years old. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue two, three, or four days, by
ELIZA TANEY, Adminiſtratrix,
t s N. LEWIS SEWALL, Adminiſtrator.

October 6, 1773.

To be ſold, at publick vendue, on Monday the firſt day of November next, if fair, if not, the firſt fair day that happens after, at the plantation of Mrs. Sarah Boſwell, in Charles county, near the main road that leads from Port-Tobacco to Bryan-town, for ready caſh,

A PARCEL of likely country born ſlaves, conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls; alſo ſtock of all kinds, and many other articles too tedious to mention. The ſale to begin at eleven o'clock, and continue till all are ſold.

SARAH BOSWELL, adminiſtratrix.
ts CHARLES MANKIN, adminiſtrator.

Saint Mary's county, October 10, 1773.

To be ſold at publick auction, on the premiſes, on Friday the fifth of November next,

A LEASE for twenty-one years to come, being for part of a very valuable tract of land, known by the name of Matapony, lying bold on the mouth of Patuxent river, a remarkable place for trade, fiſh and oyſters, large ſea veſſels lay frequently within piſtol ſhot of my door. On this land is a very good dwelling houſe, with two rooms below and one above, newly compleated; a garden lately paled in, and an old dwelling houſe, which, with a ſmall expence, may be made to anſwer the purpoſe of a granery. Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe ſaid leaſe, may be further informed, and know the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, who may be met with at the houſe of Mr. James Anderſon, tavern keeper, in Charles county, on Saturday the 30th of this inſt. or at any other time on the premiſes.
w 3 WILLIAM ROGERS.

October 15, 1773.

To be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday the 11th day of November next, for bills of exchange, ſterling caſh, or current money,

PART of a tract of land, called Samuel's Chance, containing 250 acres, 60 or 70 acres under fence, it being very good land for wheat, corn, or tobacco; it lies on Hawlings river, in Frederick county, nigh to Mr. Henry Griffith's. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid land, may know the terms by applying to me the ſubſcriber on the ſaid plantation.
w 3 SAMUEL FARMER.

Saint Mary's county.

WHEREAS Suſanna the wife of the ſubſcriber hath eloped from his bed and board; theſe are therefore to forewarn any perſon from truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after the 17th day of October, 1773.
w 2 RICHARD MASON.

Auguſt 18, 1773.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, near Elk Ridge church, the 8th inſt. an Engliſh convict ſervant, named Edmund Nunn, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 21 years of age, well made, fair complexion, gray eyes, wears his hair, one of his teeth ſtands further forward than the others: had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt, roll trouſers, felt hat, and coarſe new ſhoes: he pretends to know the duties of a ſailor, may have changed his name, and forged or otherwiſe fraudulently obtained a paſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have if 30 miles from home, three pounds, if out of the province five pounds (including what the law allows) and reaſonable charges if brought home.
tf THOMAS SAPPINGTON.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away, on ſunday the 10th inſt (October) from the ſubſcriber in Bladenſburgh, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, imported laſt July from London, named Barnard Fitzpatrick, of middle ſtature, well ſet, dark complexion, black hair, has a remarkable ſcar on one ſide of his chin larger than a ſhilling: had on and took with him, two white ſhirts, a ſtriped callico jacket, a cloth coloured half worn cloth ditto, leather breeches, a felt hat bound with black ferreting, thread ſtockings, a pair of blue ribb'd ditto, and it is probable he has forged a paſs; he ſays he has a friend on board the man of war lying off Annapolis. Whoever ſhall take up and bring home ſaid fellow, ſhall receive, if taken not more than 20 miles from home, thirty ſhillings, if above 20 miles, the above reward of three pounds, paid by
w 3 JAMES HUNT.

All maſters of veſſels are forbid to employ or carry him off.

RAN away the 2d of October 1773, from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, not far from Magruder's warehouſe, a mulatto fellow called Lin, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been accuſtomed to wear his hair tied behind in a cue or club, he has a down look, ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh, has a ſcar or depreſſion on his forehead, occaſioned by a blow, it is ſituated ſo high above his eyebrows that it may be eaſily covered with his hat; a ſmall piece has been taken out of the griſtly part of one of his ears by the bite of a horſe: he took with him and may be ſuppoſed to wear, a blue duffil coat without lining, trimmed with baſket buttons, a ſtriped ſilk jacket, a pair of drilling and a pair of buckſkin breeches. Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive three pounds reward, beſides what the law allows.
w 4 JAMES TRUMAN.

Annapolis, October, 12, 1773.

THE ſubſcriber underſtanding book-keeping in all its various methods, would be glad to appropriate the evenings of the enſuing ſeaſon to poſting or ſettling any merchant's or tradeſman's books, or engroſſing of writings for any private gentleman, or others, in any of the hands practiſed in England.

Thoſe who may have occaſion, and think proper to employ him, may depend on their buſineſs being executed in a neat and correct manner, by

Their humble ſervant.
3 w GEORGE RANKEN.

THE Land office iſſue warrants as formerly, and all perſons who have made application for warrants or any kind of buſineſs in that office, are deſired to apply, that they may not loſe the benefit of ſuch application.

Signed per order,
WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. O.

Bladenſburg, Sept. 29, 1773.

I INTEND to go to England this Fall, therefore all perſons indebted to me, and thoſe who have any claims againſt me, are hereby deſired to come and ſettle their accounts with
FRANCIS HATFIELD.

To be ſold for ready money, at Baltimore-town, on Wedneſday the third day of November.

A LARGE ſchooner boat, burthen 900 buſhels, about three months old, ſuppoſed to ſail as faſt as any boat in the bay. At the ſame time will be ſold, a few hogſheads of old Liſbon wine.
w 3 ROBERT READ.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Molly and Betſey, Captain Nicholſon, from London, and to be ſold, by the ſubſcribers, at their ſtore on the dock, in Annapolis, on very reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit.

A NEAT and general aſſortment of European and East-India goods.
WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

ON Wedneſday the 6th inſt. in the bay between the mouths of Cheſter and Patapſco rivers, a Moſes built boat broke looſe and went adrift from a ſloop of mine; ſhe is about 14 feet keel, her frame all of mulberry, except the ſtern, ſhe is lined with pine plank, has a black bottom, and her gunwale painted yellow on the outſide, and red on the inſide as well as her ſtern ſheets. As the wind blew freſh from the northward it is ſuppoſed ſhe has drifted a good way down the bay. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid boat, and gives ſuch notice thereof as that the ſubſcriber may get her again, ſhall receive fifteen ſhillings reward, and if delivered to Mr. James Cheſton, in Baltimore-town, or to Mr. Charles Wallace in Annapolis, twenty ſhillings will be paid them, for account of
3w THOMAS RINGGOLD.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.